

## STEALTH / THE VISIBLE AND THE HIDDEN

The documented low-observable aircraft programme and Beter's broader interpretation.



### 1 18 JUNE 1981 / A REAL FIRST FLIGHT

The F-117A first flew on 18 June 1981. Its first unit reached initial operational capability in October 1983. These documented milestones establish a real stealth programme in the period when Beter described much more radical aircraft.



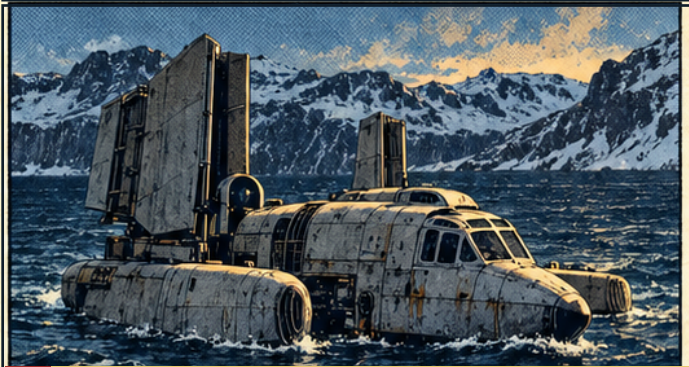
### 2 STEALTH DOES NOT MEAN INVISIBLE

The F-117 programme addressed detection by enemy radar. A low radar signature is a different property from vanishing in visible light. We therefore draw the actual aircraft as a visible object and keep it separate from Beter's Phantom concept.



### 3 THE COVER-PROGRAMME ARGUMENT

AL73 acknowledges research into shapes, coatings and electronic countermeasures, but portrays it mainly as cover and funding for a deeper secret. That interpretation is central to Beter's story; the existence of real stealth research does not establish the hidden programme.



### 4 1978 / THE SUBCRAFT PRECURSOR

In AL37, Beter describes a Submersible Aircraft, shortened to Subcraft. It could allegedly land on water, dive, travel submerged and take off again. Its supposed advantage was covert approach by alternating between sea and air.



### 5 A DIFFERENT KIND OF CONCEALMENT

AL57 says Subcraft evaded conventional sensing but failed against the alleged Soviet PRF system. AL73 presents this earlier design as unsuccessful. We retain that sequence: the amphibious machine and the later field-cloaked Phantom are different concepts.



### 6 KEEP THE NAMES SEPARATE

In this dossier, Phantom means Beter's alleged field-cloaked aircraft. It is not the established F-4 Phantom II designation, and the illustration is not an authenticated design. The F-117, Subcraft and Phantom should never be merged into one aircraft.



## PHANTOM / THE INVISIBILITY FIELD

AL73, 31 March 1982: the claimed mechanism, its promised protection and its cost.



### 1 A NEW WEAPON IN AL73

Beter introduces Phantom warplanes as the result of a crash programme following the alleged Soviet takeover of space. He says prototypes are flying and expects an operational fleet by summer 1982. Those are dated claims, not verified deployment records.



### 2 SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETS

The account assigns a central role to superconducting magnets cooled close to absolute zero. Their field supposedly surrounds the aircraft. AL73 supplies a verbal explanation, but no independently testable engineering documentation for an operational invisibility system.



### 3 LIGHT PASSES AROUND THE AIRCRAFT

According to AL73, incoming light divides around the field, rejoins beyond it and continues onward. Radar waves supposedly behave similarly. The visible ripple in our drawing is an artistic way to show the allegation, not something the source says an observer would see.



### 4 THE BOULDER-IN-A-STREAM ANALOGY

Beter explains the idea through water flowing around a boulder. He then extends the claimed shield to protection from laser and charged-particle weapons, with separate shielding against neutrons. The analogy illustrates his reasoning; it does not demonstrate the physical mechanism.



### 5 THE PRICE / FLYING BLIND

AL73 identifies a drawback within its own account: if outside light cannot reach the aircraft, it cannot reach the cockpit either. The pilot would fly blind. This leads directly to Beter's emphasis on inertial guidance and, later, unmanned aircraft.



### 6 EINSTEIN / THEORY AND ATTRIBUTION

Beter invokes computer-assisted work on Einstein's unfinished unified field theory. Einstein Online describes the historical unification attempts as unsuccessful. Invoking Einstein's name does not establish that a completed theory or an aircraft invisibility device resulted.



## NAVIGATION / FINDING THE WAY BLIND

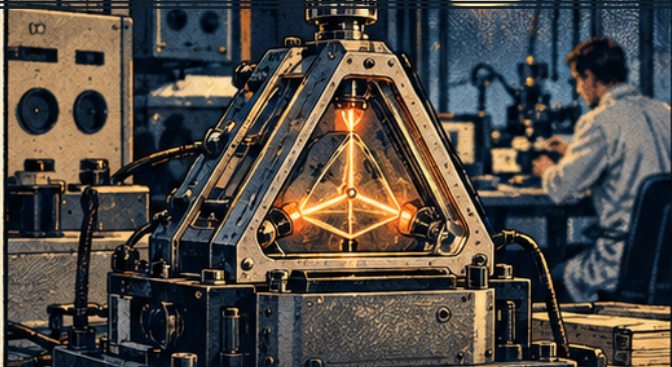
Inertial navigation is real technology; its alleged Phantom application is a separate claim.

**1 AN INTERNAL ESTIMATE**

An inertial navigation system estimates motion from onboard sensors after initialization. It does not need to see the landscape continuously. That is why Beter chooses it as the answer to the Phantom's alleged inability to receive outside light.

**2 ACCELERATION AND ROTATION**

Accelerometers and gyroscopes provide complementary measurements. The computer uses them to estimate velocity, orientation and position relative to a starting state. The gyroscope alone is not a map, a target detector or a complete navigation system.

**3 THE RING LASER GYROSCOPE**

A real ring laser gyro senses rotation through the Sagnac effect, comparing light travelling in opposite directions around an enclosed optical path. It is a navigation sensor. The word laser here does not mean a weapon or an external scanning beam.

**4 WHAT AL73 ADDS**

Beter says laser gyros replace mechanical ones and solve the Phantom's long-flight guidance problem. He connects this to the need for fresh reconnaissance data. In his narrative, knowing where the aircraft is must be paired with knowing where its intended destination is.

**5 ERRORS ACCUMULATE**

Real inertial estimates drift as sensor errors accumulate. NASA/JPL describes using additional observations to constrain that drift. Better sensors improve performance, but the existence of laser gyros does not establish Beter's claimed accuracy or a field-cloaked fleet.

**6 AL78 / THE UNMANNED VERSION**

In August 1982, AL78 describes unmanned Phantom aircraft with pre-programmed guidance. This is a later development of the narrative introduced in AL73. The dossier keeps that progression visible rather than assuming every earlier Phantom description was already identical.



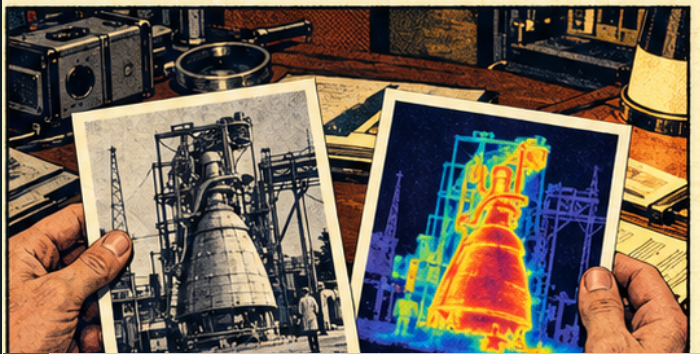
## INFRARED / SEEKING A HEAT SIGNATURE

CEIR, thermal sensing and the cryogenic satellite described in the later letters.



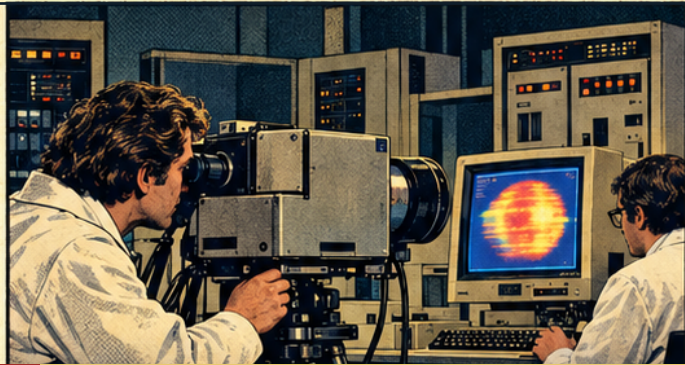
### 1 PASSIVE SENSING

A passive infrared sensor receives radiation from the observed scene. Unlike an active ranging instrument, it does not illuminate the target with its own pulse. Detecting a heat signature, measuring range and damaging an object are different functions.



### 2 WHAT DOES DEEP INFRARED MEAN?

Infrared includes several wavelength bands. NIST distinguishes near infrared and long-wave thermal imaging, among others. The phrase deep infrared alone does not specify a detector or prove exceptional sensitivity. In the cited Beter passages, the relevant named technique is CEIR.



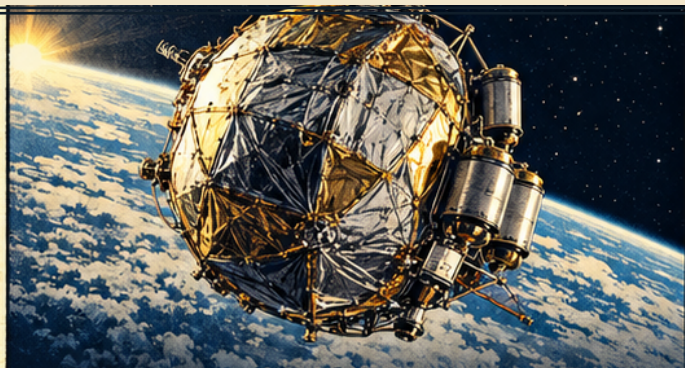
### 3 CEIR / AL72

AL72 calls the technique Computer-Enhanced Infrared, pronounced seer. Beter says sensitive heat detection lets American operators find Cosmospheres and direct high-power lasers at them. The detector supplies information; the separate laser is the alleged weapon.



### 4 12 JANUARY 1982 / THE CLAIMED TEST

Beter places a successful CEIR-assisted laser attack over New Jersey on this date, followed by a burning Cosmosphere reaching the sea near Atlantic City. Our scene illustrates AL72's account; the cited sources do not independently establish this identification or attack.



### 5 AL79 / COOLING TO HIDE

AL79 describes an alleged Attack Confirmation Sensor satellite cooled with liquid helium to suppress its infrared signature. Beter says American analysts wrongly assumed Soviet tracking also used infrared. This is his explanation of a secret satellite's vulnerability, not a verified mission record.



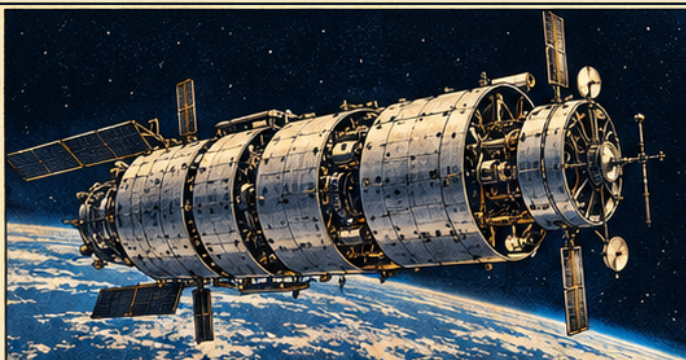
### 6 A NAME IS NOT A SPECIFICATION

CEIR describes enhanced infrared processing in Beter's account. It is not automatically synonymous with far-infrared wavelengths, LADAR or the alleged Soviet PRF. Without a specified band, instrument and measurement record, these names cannot be treated as interchangeable technologies.



## LADAR / THE ALLEGED ORBITAL FORTRESS

AL62 connects laser sensing, protective shells and an armed reconnaissance satellite.



### 1 FEBRUARY 1981 / A ROBOT BATTLE STATION

Before Columbia's first launch, AL62 describes an alleged military satellite intended for its payload bay. Beter portrays it as a reconnaissance platform able to defend itself. The rotating barrel-shaped machine shown follows that account, not an authenticated spacecraft drawing.



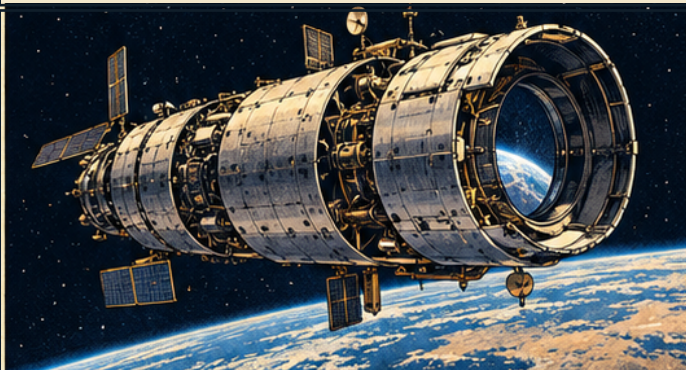
### 2 THREE PROTECTIVE SHELLS

The account places three separated tungsten shells around the central satellite. Retractable segments would expose its instruments. Beter assigns the shells a protective role against beam attacks; our cutaway is an illustrative model, without validated dimensions or engineering performance.



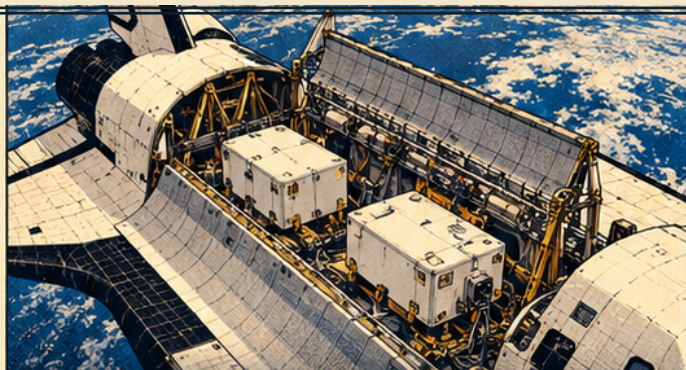
### 3 LADAR IS THE SOURCE'S SPELLING

AL62 expands LADAR as laser direction and ranging. It allegedly scans through openings to locate an attacker. For comparison, real lidar emits laser pulses and measures returning light. A demonstrated sensing principle does not authenticate this particular armed satellite.



### 4 SENSOR AND WEAPON ARE SEPARATE

AL62 pairs the detector with a claimed carbon-dioxide gas-dynamic laser weapon. Finding an object and delivering destructive energy remain different jobs. We show an inactive aperture rather than draw an invisible infrared beam as a literal glowing ray in vacuum.



### 5 STS-1 / THE DOCUMENTED PAYLOAD

NASA's account of STS-1 shows Development Flight Instrumentation boxes in Columbia's open payload bay. The April 1981 mission was an orbital flight test. The documented payload differs from the armed station that AL62 predicted would be deployed.



### 6 WHY THIS BELONGS IN THE DOSSIER

This episode connects the same three problems found throughout Beter's American arsenal: obtain information, survive Soviet detection and counter alleged beam weapons. Its place in the narrative is clear even though the cited mission record does not verify the battle station.



## MINUTEMAN TX / THE RAILWAY CLAIM

The Traveling Minuteman, earlier feasibility tests and the later Peacekeeper rail project.



### 1 28 JUNE 1980 / THE TX ACCOUNT

AL55 describes Minuteman TX, also called the Traveling Minuteman, as a secretly deployed mobile ICBM. Beter places it on railways in northern U.S. states and portrays the public MX debate as a diversion. The deployment claim requires its own evidence.



### 2 WHAT THE NAME MEANS HERE

TX is retained exactly as Beter uses it; we do not invent an official expansion or designation. In his story, the covered railcar carries an offensive missile intended for a strike on the Soviet Union. It is not itself the anti-Cosmosphere missile.



### 3 MOBILITY AND SURVEILLANCE

AL55 says movement along railway lines makes the launcher harder to target, while Soviet Cosmospheres supposedly watch it from above. The resulting dilemma drives the next part of the story: the claimed need to disrupt the watchers before an attack.



### 4 1960 / OPERATION BIG STAR

Rail-mobile Minuteman was a real subject of study long before AL55. An Air Force museum account identifies Operation Big Star as a series of feasibility tests in 1960. Evidence of those tests does not establish Beter's claimed operational TX deployment in 1980.



### 5 1986-1991 / PEACEKEEPER RAIL GARRISON

A later documented rail-basing programme received presidential approval in December 1986. Development ended in 1991, and a prototype railcar survives in the USAF Museum. That Peacekeeper project belongs to a different date and missile programme from Beter's TX claim.



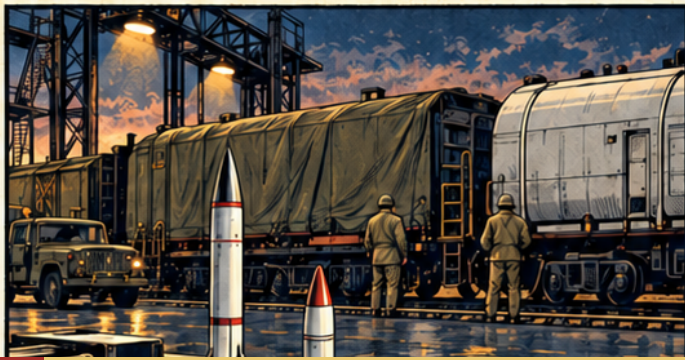
### 6 THREE HISTORIES TO KEEP APART

A feasibility trial, an alleged covert deployment and a later development programme are three distinct things. A railcar photograph needs a traceable date and provenance before it can connect them. Similar outward appearance alone is insufficient to identify its cargo or mission.



## ACM / COUNTERING THE COSMOSPHERES

TX and ACM have different roles in the later account, which feeds into Project Z.

**1 AL60 / THE SECOND RAILCAR**

AL60 adds a second vehicle to the TX story: the Anti-Cosmosphere Missile, or ACM. Beter says its railcar resembles the TX car from outside but carries a different missile. The distinction concerns function, not merely two names for the same weapon.

**2 THE CLAIMED IONIZATION EFFECT**

Beter assigns ACM a device he calls a cobalt ionization bomb, intended to disturb Cosmospheres in the upper atmosphere. This is an attributed historical claim. The letters do not supply independent measurements establishing the device or its claimed effect.

**3 DISRUPTION AS AN OPENING**

Within the account, temporary disruption is meant to create an opening for the separate TX strike. AL78 also links the alleged detonations to electromagnetic-pulse effects. Naming a real physical phenomenon does not verify the proposed anti-Cosmosphere system.

**4 THE COUNTERMOVE IN AL60**

Beter says Soviet crews would respond by attacking the TX carriers rather than chasing ACM. His narrative thus describes a contest of surveillance, disruption and vulnerability. The illustration shows that relationship without turning it into a verified combat event.

**5 PROJECT Z / THE STRATEGIC CONNECTION**

AL73 places Phantom aircraft within Project Z, a claimed three-phase nuclear-war plan: initiation, attrition and domination. AL78 connects Phantoms, sensors, ACM and TX more closely. This is Beter's strategic narrative, not an authenticated U.S. operational plan.

**6 THE HUMAN QUESTION**

Beter presents these systems as a warning about civilian vulnerability and catastrophic escalation. Understanding his argument requires both its technical vocabulary and its evidential limits. The final comparison separates documented technologies from the extraordinary uses he assigns to them.



OVERVIEW / TECHNOLOGY AND CLAIMS

Ten terms and their roles. A documented principle does not verify every claimed application.

| TERM       | DOCUMENTED / CONTEXT                                                                                        | BETER’S CLAIM                                                                                                 |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stealth    | Radar-evading aircraft such as the F-117 are documented. [J]                                                | AL73 interprets public stealth research as cover for a more radical programme. [F]                            |
| Phantom    | Einstein’s historical unification attempts did not yield the completed theory invoked here. [L]             | AL73 claims a field redirects light and radar around an aircraft; no verified device is established here. [F] |
| INS        | An onboard estimate from inertial measurements can accumulate error. [M]                                    | AL73 assigns inertial guidance to the aircraft that allegedly flies blind. [F]                                |
| Laser gyro | A ring laser gyro measures rotation; it is not a target-seeking laser. [N]                                  | AL73 claims laser gyros solve the Phantom guidance problem. [F]                                               |
| CEIR       | Infrared sensing and computer processing are real; a specific detector needs its own specifications. [O, P] | AL72 alleges heat detection of Cosmospheres and a laser attack on 12 January 1982. [E]                        |
| LADAR      | Lidar uses emitted laser light and its return for sensing or ranging. [O]                                   | AL62 calls the alleged orbital station’s detector LADAR, laser direction and ranging. [D]                     |
| STS-1      | NASA documents flight-test instrumentation in Columbia’s payload bay. [Q]                                   | AL62 predicts an armed, shielded reconnaissance satellite on the first shuttle flight. [D]                    |
| TX         | Rail feasibility tests in 1960 and the later Peacekeeper project are distinct records. [R, S]               | AL55 claims a covert operational rail-mobile Minuteman deployment in 1980. [B]                                |
| ACM        | The sources cited here do not independently establish this anti-Cosmosphere system.                         | AL60 assigns ACM a separate role: temporarily disrupt Cosmospheres before TX is used. [C]                     |
| Project Z  | The letters document Beter’s account, not an authenticated U.S. operational plan.                           | AL73 and AL78 join the alleged systems into a broader nuclear-war scenario. [F, G]                            |

HOW TO READ THIS PAGE

Labels [A]–[S] refer to Sources.txt attached to the PDF and included in the ZIP. AL = Audio Letter; INS = inertial navigation system. We distinguish hardware, a physical principle, the author’s interpretation and evidence of a particular deployment.

Sources: selected passages, AL37–79; USAF, NASA/JPL, NIST, Honeywell, Einstein Online.